MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

1874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

[3417

No. 18,831. 號一百卅八千八百一第 日四廿月八年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1918. 六拜禮 號八廿月九年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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1463

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

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SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

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CARTRIDGES.
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A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	10	„
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	15	„
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	30	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only 15	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Every 30	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only 15	„
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every 15	„
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Saturdays.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

Sundays.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	15	„
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	10	„
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15	„
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	15	„
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1849

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.35			2.30				
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45		7.17			3.50				
Sheung Shui	dep.	10.30	8.06	8.50	11.45	3.04	5.40	Wdn. and Sats. and Public Holidays only.	3.35		
Fanling	dep.		8.12	8.57	11.55	3.10			Runs, and Sats. Excepted. 3.45		
Taipo Market	dep.		8.18	9.01	11.59	3.13			3.49		
Taipo	dep.		8.22	9.05	12.03	3.17			3.53		
Shatin	dep.		8.32	9.15	12.13	3.27			4.03		
Yaumati	dep.		8.38	9.19	12.19	3.33			Wdn. and Sats. only. 4.09		
Hung Hom	dep.		8.50	9.33	12.33	3.47			4.23		
KOWLOON	arr.	11.10	9.06	9.53	12.46	4.00	7.20	Wdn. and Sats. only. 5.35	7.06	7.26	9.33

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Lok Ferry leave	H.K.	6.25	7.55	8.06	10.13	1.06	1.13	2.45	3.05	5.06	7.15
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.06	8.20	10.32	1.18	1.43	3.00	3.18	5.18	7.23
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54		8.25	10.37	1.23	1.53		3.23	5.23	
Yaumati	dep.	7.00		8.33	10.43	1.27	1.57		3.27	5.27	7.33
Shatin	dep.	7.11		8.46	10.57	1.38	2.08		3.39	5.39	7.47
Taipo	dep.	7.23		8.59	11.09	1.51	2.21		3.52	5.52	7.58
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27		9.03	11.13	1.55	2.25		3.56	5.56	8.03
Fanling	dep.	7.37		10.15	11.25	2.06	2.36		4.04	6.04	8.13
Sheungshui	dep.	7.40		10.19	11.28	2.07	2.37		4.07	6.07	8.16
Shum Chun	arr.	7.55			11.36	2.15	2.45		4.15	6.15	8.24
SHEK LUNG	dep.		8.54	10.40				3.46			
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.		10.40	2.15				5.30			

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	6.55	9.30	2.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

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MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2.	12,000 tons.
Lifting Power				
Max. Length of Ship taken in		460 feet.		580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in		56 „		6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in		23 „		26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

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Length on Keel Blocks	283 feet	0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „	0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
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FOR ALL
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HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SUNDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
10 p.m. "FATSHAN."	4.30 p.m. "HOMAN"
MONDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
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14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct.	9th.
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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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88

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
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TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

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HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

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Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for consignments indicated.

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FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

1528

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Through Bills of Lading Issued for Batavia, American, Continental and South African Ports.

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HOTELS

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J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephone on Each Floor.
Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.
Telephone No. 272.
Tel. Address: "Victoria."
J. WITCHELL,
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
Mrs. BLAIR.
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. Geo: E. Eyles.
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(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO-NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

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Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 6th Ed. Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
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FRENCH LESSONS

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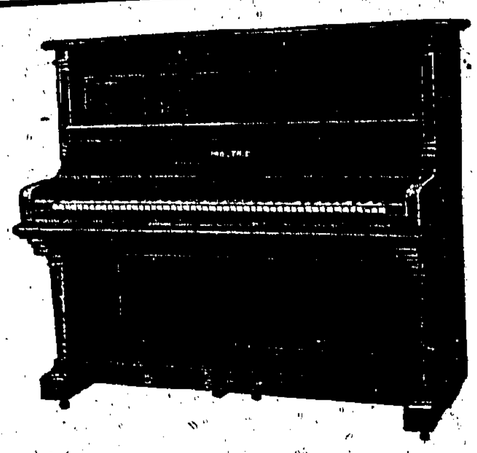
MOUTRIE PIANOS



Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from $425.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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Comfortable, good - looking

Pyjamas

Made of fine Ceylon Flannel, very soft, cut full and roomy to insure peaceful slumber.

All weights and qualities at prices ranging from $4.75 per suit.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

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Pyrene TRADE MARK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

EASILY OPERATED.

For Home Protection.

For The Factory.

For Motor Cars and Boats.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

MUSTARD & CO.,

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AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage *Ten Times More Nutritious* than ordinary Cocoa."—*Vide Lancet.*

983

GEN. SMUTS ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TRADE.

BRITISH MERCHANT MUST NOT SIT IN THE TRENCHES BEHIND TARIFFS.

A large company of South African merchants and others assembled at the Cannon-street Hotel, recently, to do honour to Mr. O. du P. Chiappini, who is relinquishing the office of South African Trades Commissioner in Great Britain after eleven years' service.

Mr. Chiappini, after expressing his warm appreciation of the honours paid to him, said there was a general desire that the raw materials of the Empire should be used within the Empire, and South Africa shared in that desire. There were, however, a great many obstacles to overcome. If South Africa made sacrifices in order to send materials to Great Britain rather than elsewhere, Great Britain must be in a position to use them. The British merchant and manufacturer must adopt new methods and do better than he had done in the past. He must not say, "We do not want your fine wool because we do not manufacture fine wool"; he must manufacture it. He must not let South African hides go to other countries and then buy from those countries the goods manufactured from the hides. He was not there to bolster up false hopes. We might entrench ourselves behind tariffs—and he admitted that tariffs were necessary, but if the British merchant was going to sit in the trenches behind those tariffs, and consider that he was safe he would be no better off than he had been in the past. He must get over the top, and attack the enemy as the enemy attacked him. (Cheers.) The Government must keep its hands off trade. Its function was to keep trade in trade hands. Government control and restriction of trade had been necessary lately, and was still necessary; but it ought not to remain one single day after the war. (Cheers.) Government had a very useful work to do in helping shipowners to carry goods to the Empire's ports; they should abstain from banking, but should assist banking methods. The merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, and the shipowner were the people who had built up the Empire; and when professional politicians and amateur merchants were dealing with trade and commerce they should consult those who were in the trade. (Cheers.)

A UNION OF WHITE RACES.

General Smuts said Mr. Chiappini's services in building up South Africa's export trade had been great indeed. He had been appointed by Sir Starr Jameson just when South Africa was recovering from the devastation and the losses of the Boer War. What a record South Africa had established since that time! Their foreign trade had increased until, in the year before the war, it reached the round sum of £100,000,000; and during that period South Africa was reconstructed, both in an industrial and in a political sense. Previously her unrivalled mineral resources had almost monopolised attention; but in the years that followed the Boer War there had been a remarkable agricultural development, and amid all that was dark in the world the future of South Africa was very bright. They were marching forward a united nation, a happy and contented country. It was already, and would more and more become, one of the greatest Dominions of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

The Union of the South African Colonies was rapidly leading to a union of the white races into one great South African nation; and when we heard of little troubles that stirred the surface he begged us not to pay too much attention to them, but to remember that the elements which were working for unity far exceeded in volume and in strength the few sporadic influences which were working in the direction of disunion. We should recognise that while in her native population South Africa had her greatest problem, there also she had one of her greatest assets for development in the future, and with wise statesmanship he was sure it would be turned to good fruit. South Africa had become a large United Dominion, but her boundaries were not going to rest even where they were.

"What our valour has achieved in the war," General Smuts continued, "I hope our statesmen will retain afterwards. It is our strongest desire, not only in our own interests, but in the interests of the Empire, and of every part of the South African population, that German South Africa shall remain part of our Dominion; and we look forward to the day—I hope not far distant—when Rhodesia will also be in the Union. Then our territories will go right up to the Zambesi and the Cunene Rivers, and we shall have a broad heritage for future generations. Then, with all the opportunities there will be for the development of a great white race, I think there will be no other place in the world to compare with South Africa.

RECONSTRUCTION AT HOME.

He wished to say a few words on another subject—on the problem of reconstruction with which we were faced in Great Britain. The old haphazard world was at an end, and in the new world of commerce and industry there would have to be much more planning and much more organisation than there had been in the past. In that connection he wanted to utter one warning note—the importance of not submitting too far to Government control. (Cheers.) The vast fabric of British industry had been built up not by Government control, but by private initiative and resource, and if we wished in future to rise to greater heights—as he was sure we should—he adjured them not to let that initiative pass out of their hands, not to let themselves be controlled too much by Government agencies in developing their businesses. The true function of Government was to open up, develop, and strengthen the great trade communications of the Empire. The Empire depended entirely on these communications both in peace and in war, and he hoped that one result of the war would be that the strategical communications of the Empire would be safeguarded and established for ever. And then the Government could not do better than turn its attention to trade communications, to see that the raw products of the Dominions were brought at the cheapest rates, and that manufactures were passed all over the world at the

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

HANDS OFF THE PACIFIC.

NEW ZEALAND'S RESOLVE.

Mr. W. F. Massey (Prime Minister of New Zealand), Sir Joseph Ward (ex-Prime Minister, and now Minister of Finance), and Mr. H. Burton (Minister of Railways and Harbours, South Africa) were guests of the British Empire League at a luncheon held of Claridge's Hotel. Mr. William Lloyd (Prime Minister of Newfoundland), who was also to have been entertained, was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. J. R. Bennett (Minister of Militia).

Lord Sydenham presided, and in proposing the health of the guests said the troops from Australia and New Zealand had driven the Germans out of that part of New Guinea which they never ought to have been allowed to occupy; and, whatever the pro-Germans might say, those territories would never be given back to Germany. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward would take care of that.

Mr. Massey said the problems of war had not yet been solved, but it was not too soon to commence dealing with problems of peace. He was more confident than ever that we would pass through the present ordeal triumphantly; but he feared German intrigue more than he feared German force of arms. When peace arrived it would be the duty of the Empire to increase production. Emigration should be promoted, and it should be the duty of legislators to encourage the manufacture of raw materials produced in the Empire, and to prevent unfair competition by alien enemies, either in production or in marketing. Much more would have to be done in improving the communications between different parts of the Empire. They had got to keep German influence and German intrigue at a distance. Meanwhile, the Allies had to make up their minds to win, however long the war lasted, and whatever the cost; and, with the help of a Higher Power, nothing was surer.

Sir Joseph Ward said it was his duty, while in the capital of the Empire, to make the public of British acquainted with the minds of the New Zealand people on one great and important question. Indeed, he and his colleagues came with a positive mandate to do so. Resolutions had been passed at public meetings from end to end of New Zealand before they left for England telling them that the public would never tolerate the handing back of Samoa and New Guinea and the Marshall Islands to Germany.

"We say plainly," said Sir Joseph Ward, "on behalf of the people of New Zealand—and the people of Australia are entirely with us in that respect—that under no circumstances must any such thing occur. Upon no question of public policy has opinion in the Dominions ever been more clear or united. The opinion of some six millions of people is never negligible, least of all when they have earned the right to be heard on the battlefields of the Empire. It is necessary that the people of the Motherland should understand the Dominions' point of view. They should realise that this is no 'stand and deliver' freak of fancy, but the expression of a deep-seated conviction upon a definite ideal, which they have not ceased to cultivate for half a century, often in the teeth of scant sympathy or encouragement from the Imperial authorities. I hope that the attitude of sublime indifference as to the importance of ownership of a few small islands in the Pacific will disappear for ever."

They were not a narrow-minded people out there in the outposts of Empire. They appreciated and welcomed the co-operation of others. Their motto was "Live and let live," but it was just because the whole spirit and purpose of German policy was the absolute and final negation of that doctrine that they objected to the presence of Germany in the Pacific. "We dislike German methods of colonisation and treatment of native races. We dislike German economic methods, those underhand and cut-throat devices of trade competition, which seem to us to lower instead of raising the standard of living, and finally we are opposed to the reappearance of Germany in the Pacific, because the restless and predatory instincts of German ambition are a standing menace to our national peace and security."

GERMANS IN OUR MIDST.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., addressed a largely attended meeting, at the Albert Hall, on Saturday, held under the auspices of the Vigilantes, of which he is president. On his proposition a resolution was unanimously carried, recording: "Dismay and alarm at the pernicious influence of the naturalised and unnaturalised enemies in our midst, and calling upon his Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to denaturalise all enemy-born subjects and to intern them forthwith; and, further, to take powers under the Defence of the Realm Act to provide that all aliens shall, for the duration of the war, exhibit on the lapel of their coats an emblem of their nationality.

The time had come, said Mr. Billing, when public pressure must be brought to bear on those politicians who had the destiny of our Empire in their hands. There was hardly a Government department that did not house some Hun Aliens in the country were doing an immense amount of harm. There was an influence at work which was rendering it very difficult for those in power to take a firm hand.

cheapest rate possible. It was not so much by building up a Chinese wall as by opening out more windows that the Empire would soonest recover from the shock of war, and play the great part for which it was destined in the future. Let us remove our long distances. It was in the shortness of its distances that Germany had got ahead of us. Let us improve communications, help transportation by sea and land with Government money, Government advice and Government assistance. In this way we should retrieve the losses of the war.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 689 Pte. G. Ireland, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated 20th Sept., 1918.

LEAVE.

No. 454 Spr. F. Syme Thomson, "A" Co. (attached Eng. Co.), is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

REVERSION.

No. 292 A.-Lce.-Corpl. C. F. V. Ribeiro, "A" Co. attached Engineer Co., reverts to the ranks at his own request, dated 21st Sept., 1918.

TRANSFER.

No. 292 Pte. C. F. V. Ribeiro is transferred from "A" Co. to the Eng. Co., dated 22nd Sept., 1918.

ATTACHED.

Pte. G. Nelson, I.D.F., attached M.G. Co., is attached to "D" Co., from 26th Sept., 1918.

MONTHLY STATE OF STRENGTH.

O.Cs. are reminded that the monthly state of strength is to reach the Orderly Room not later than noon on 30th inst.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

All ranks are reminded that changes of address or telephone numbers must be notified to the Adjutant immediately they occur.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates must be sent to the Officer Commanding the unit concerned immediately after receipt.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, Oct. 11th; Monday, Oct. 21st; and Thursday, Oct. 31st.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. F. W. JAMES.

D. E. L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. On and from 1st October—Engine Drivers at 5.45 p.m. Electricians at 6 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Marley; Lyeemun, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.Os. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White and Staff-Sergt. Barclay, R.E.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for October, and detail of duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 16th October inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (men who have not passed Part 1, to be notified by Platoon Commander), at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Fire discipline training. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless all Tests have been completed).
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6 Sections (men who have not passed), at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.
5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters. Quarry Bay men will parade at 5.30 p.m. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.Os. and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. Men who have not passed Part 1—to be notified by O.C.—at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill with pouches.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note.—Any change of address, telephone number, rifle or equipment number is to be notified to C.Q.M.S. Petley without delay.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range (men who have not passed). T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range (men who have not passed). T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 30th Sept., and Friday, 4th Oct.:—
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 29th Sept.—No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section and Signalling Section (4).
On duty 30th Sept.—No. 4 Platoon (4).
On duty 30th Sept.—No. 7 Platoon (14).
On duty 1st Oct.—No. 5 Platoon (4).
On duty 2nd Oct.—No. 6 Platoon (4).
On duty 3rd Oct.—No. 8 Platoon (4).
On duty 5th Oct.—No. 8 Platoon (14).
On duty 6th Oct.—Machine-gun Co. (4).
On duty 6th Oct.—No. 1 Platoon (4).
Orderly Officer for week ending 6th Oct.—Lieut. E. B. G. Souter.
Next for duty.—2nd-Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

UNIFORM.

All Cadets requiring uniform will report at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 30th inst., in uniform.

DRESS.

Service caps and tunics will be worn to all parades after 5 p.m. in future.

PARADES.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, fall in at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Yaumati Football Ground
5.15 p.m. Band Practices at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 27th Sept., 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
6 p.m. Band Practice.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.:—
7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
6 p.m. Band Practice.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

Saturday, 5th Oct.:—
5 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.:—
4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA NURSING DIVISION.

Friday, 4th Oct.:—
3.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Acting Asst. Commissioner.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1918.

ENEMY ALIENS

Replying to Mr. R. Lambert in the House of Commons, Sir G. Cave said the total number of enemy aliens who had been convicted and imprisoned for offences against the safety of the realm, was—in 1917—128, of whom eighty-eight were males and forty females. To July of this year the number was seventy-five—forty-six males and twenty-nine females. These figures related to all enemy aliens, including persons, arrested on arrival in Great Britain and persons of friendly races. At the end of their sentence practically all male offenders would be interned.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISNE JUDGE, MR. H. E. GOMPERTZ.]

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

Messrs. [illegible] Sobery & Co., of Yokohama, [illegible] attorney, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, yesterday claimed from Mrs. A. [illegible]les, otherwise known as Scovern Hewitt, the sum of $178, being the equivalent of Y.237.37, for goods sold and delivered to defendant.

Mr. Gardiner asked for, and was granted, a postponement for a month, on the ground that he had to send for a witness from Japan. The defendant was not present.

A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Li Kin Hong, of 273 Des Vœux Road, claimed from Hui Tseung the sum of $1,008, being principal and interest due on a promissory note dated the 25th day of the 5th moon Tung Tze year.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, for the defendant, asked for, and was granted, a week's postponement.

CLAIM UNDER AN ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. L. A. Chanson claimed from Messrs. W. Stewart and V. W. Daniel, trading as Messrs. W. Stewart & Co., the sum of $600 due under a promissory note dated 31st May, 1917, and given by the defendant to Mr. P. W. Goldring for three monthly instalments of $200 each payable, respectively, at the beginning of June, July, and August, 1918. The plaintiff claimed as assignee under an assignment dated June 20th and made between Mr. P. W. Goldring, of the one part, and the plaintiff of the other part.

Messrs. Johnston, Stokes & Master appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defendant.

The case was postponed for a week.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Mr. E. H. Lawrence, master mariner, claimed from the Poo Tai Woo Kee Steamship Company, owners of the steamship *Wah On*, the sum of $1,000, being amount of three months' salary at $365 per month (less $95 waived, so as to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Court) as damages for wrongful dismissal without due notice.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, for the defence, asked for a postponement on the ground that he had two seafaring men as witnesses.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client could not attend except on a Tuesday or a Thursday.

The case was postponed until Tuesday week.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

The On Fat bank claimed from Lui Yick Ping the sum of $1,171.02, being loss incurred and money expended by the plaintiff, and compensation in respect of certain contracts for the purchase and sale of subsidiary coins, which contracts were entered into by the plaintiff on the instructions of the defendant and as his agents.

A week's postponement was granted.

ROUMANIA ENSLAVED.

TERRIBLE TERMS FOR ENGLAND.

I have had a conversation with M. Take Jonescu, the former Roumanian Cabinet Minister (reports Mr. F. Sefton Delmer to the *Daily Mail*). He said bitterly: "Oh, we have learnt the vileness of the Germans! It was not a peace we made, it was a German strangulation.

"Under the terms of the peace of Bucharest we are pledged to pay some £200,000,000 and to redeem all the notes which the Germans issued at Bucarest during their occupation. We don't know how much, and the elasticity of the sum will be illimitable.

"We must support six German divisions at the enormous cost of £12,000,000 a year for the duration of the war.

"They claim all surplus cereals for eight years, and as they have the right to fix how much we shall eat, and as they buy at prices fixed by themselves, prices below the cost of production, it is nothing but confiscation.

"As for oil, it is a German monopoly. All the foreign companies have been confiscated.

"We shall not be able to buy a straw from anyone but Germany. Till the *Entente* breaks these shackles we are the Germans' slaves.

"Our King and Queen are very unhappy and are helpless prisoners. What has been done is not their fault.

"One of our technical delegates during the peace negotiations complained to Dr. Kriege, the German jurist of the harshness of the terms. 'We have given you exceedingly fair and favourable conditions,' replied Kriege. 'If you only knew what we have prepared for England and France when their turn comes, you would know what hard treatment really meant and bless your stars you have come off so well!'"

DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

SHIP'S OFFICER FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Owen Phillips, late chief officer on the *Cheung Chow*, was charged, on remand, with using insulting and abusive language opposite the Harbour Office.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. McIver, of the Harbour Office, stated that he heard a commotion on September 23rd at 3.30 p.m. near the Office, and went on to the verandah to find out the cause. He saw defendant in a riesha, in an excited condition, waving his hands towards the Office and using abusive language. Defendant caller out: "I wish the Harbour Master dead." A great crowd was attracted to the scene.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness stated that he did not whether the Harbour Master had a good word for defendant or not. Defendant had been before the Harbour Master on one or two occasions. Defendant had nothing to do with the Harbour Master except officially.

Mr. d'Almada: And on official business the Harbour Master does not accede to his request!—Witness: I do not know; the office is open to all.

The Harbour Master has threatened to send the man out of the Colony—I do not know.

Do you know of any correspondence—?

The Magistrate interposed that he could not allow such questions.

Mr. d'Almada replied that he wished to prove that the offence, if any had been committed, was provoked by the attitude of the Harbour Master.

An Indian Sergeant stated that the defendant was shouting: "The Harbour Master is a fool," that he would kill him and then kill himself. The Harbour Master, who was standing on the verandah of the Harbour Office, did not call out or do anything at all. Witness handed over defendant, who was drunk, to a constable.

Defendant denied the charge. He admitted passing the Harbour Office, but stated that there was no reason for him to use abusive language. He was talking loudly to the riesha-coolie and had stopped his riesha when it was about to pass over a drain.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that if any words were used at all, they were not those attributed to defendant by the witnesses. Defendant was in an excited condition, as he had to hurry to his steamer, and the fact that he was detained by constables on the order of the Harbour Master made him angry. There was no question of disorderly behaviour at all, and the witnesses each gave different versions of what defendant was alleged to have said.

Mr. Wood: The evidence shows that bandinage went on for several minutes and there is no reason why I should not accept all the phrases.

Mr. d'Almada contended that defendant might have used one or two adjectives other than those attributed to him. As a consequence of his detention at the Police Station defendant had lost his employment. Defendant was known to the Harbour Master, and he thought that, as was usual in all such cases, the Harbour Master should have applied for a summons against him and not have detained him. In the circumstances he pleaded for leniency.

Mr. Wood: I do not consider it a light matter for a marine officer to run his riesha alongside the Harbour Master's Office and use abusive language. (To the defendant) I fine you $20. The next time you commit such an offence you will go to gaol without any option.

GALLANT NORWEGIAN OFFICER.

A great deal of interest has been excited in Christiania, Reuter's Agency learns, by the conduct of a Norwegian officer, Colonel Henrik Angell, who, having been sent by his Government to the French front to report on the military situation, was so carried away by his ardent admiration for the French and their cause that he resigned his commission with the Norwegian Army and joined the Foreign Legion as a lieutenant. He had always cherished a hearty admiration for France, and when he reached the French front was intensely moved by all that he saw of the gallantry of the troops, their perfect devotion, and their cheery readiness to die for right and freedom. The recollection of the many insults and humiliations to which his own country had been subjected by the Germans during the war may also have contributed to his resolve to throw in his lot once for all with the French and share their trials and dangers.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at $500.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of three taels of opium.

The defendant was arrested in Morrison Hill Road, carrying a basket, which, when examined, was found to contain opium concealed in a false bottom.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant $300, with the alternative of five weeks' hard labour.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching an ear-ring from a Chinese woman in Des Vœux Road West.

The woman was walking along Des Vœux Road, when she felt someone pulling her ear. She turned round and noticed defendant handing the ear-ring to an accomplice, who ran away. Defendant attempted to follow suit, but was arrested.

Defendant stated that he noticed another man stealing the ear-ring, and when he informed the woman he was arrested.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to undergo six months' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes with the birth, or, if medically unfit for hirching, an extra month's hard labour.

AN UNLAWFUL PURPOSE.

Nineteen Chinese were charged, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with congregating for an unlawful purpose on the first floor of premises in Tai Wong Street East.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the tenth defendant.

Sergeant Cockle stated that the police visited the place on September 25th in order to arrest a man who was implicated in a stabbing affray, and found all the defendants sitting on the floor. The police seized the man they wanted, and also arrested defendants. Sign-boards papers, etc., relating to some unlawful club were found on the premises.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail for the first, seventh and ninth defendants at $100 each, and for the rest at $50 each.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

A Chinese was charged with obtaining $10 from a woman by false pretences.

Inspector Brown stated that the complainant and her husband were in search of a flat and were introduced by a friend to defendant, who was represented as a landlord. Defendant took the complainant to Gage Street and pointed out a vacant flat, the rent of which, he said, was $27 a month. The woman replied that she would take the flat. Defendant then asked for an advance of $10, and this was given to him. A few days later defendant went to complainant's husband and asked him for a further advance. The man, however, grew suspicious and handed defendant over to the police. The man who had introduced the parties to one another had completely disappeared.

Defendant stated that it was a case of mistaken identity. He was met in the street by the woman, who charged him with taking $10 from her.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case.

LIQUID FUEL METHODS.

The question of the production of fuel oil from home sources has been investigated by a Committee appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Crewe. The report, just issued, states that the best method is the carbonisation of cannel coal in existing vertical retorts at gas works, although no very largely increased quantity of oil can be obtained from this source during the war owing to difficulties of labour, coal transport, etc. The Petroleum Research Department had recommended the erection of batteries of a form of low temperature retort for the carbonisation of cannel coal. But an experimental investigation of low temperature processes by the Ministry has proved that the suggestion was impracticable, on the grounds of expense, shortage of labour, time involved, and the fact that the mineral is not available in the quantities which the first investigations indicated. The Committee indicate other sources of supply as available in the future. These sources include boring for oil in Great Britain, the further development of the Scottish shale oil industry, and the increased carbonisation of raw coal. In this latter connection the report states that some 1,250,000 tons of fuel oil might be obtained from every 20,000,000 tons of coal carbonised.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. C.R.C.

In this match, to be played to-day at 2.15 p.m., at Kowloon, the home team will be represented by J. P. Robinson, R. Macaskill, R. Pestonji, H. Overy, B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, F. Wheeler, A. de Sousa, E. S. Hodge, H. H. Taylor and E. J. Edwards.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Club was held yesterday evening, in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and among others present were the Hon. Messrs. P. H. Holyoak and E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, E. J. Grist, N. J. Stabb, J. H. Scott, Syme Thomson, G. M. Lakin, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, G. B. Lakin, F. C. Hall, G. M. Young, G. S. Archbutt, A. C. Sandford, Morton Smith, F. E. Wells, L. N. Leefe, J. F. Alcutt, P. M. Hodgson, H. Percy Smith, E. A. Davidson, D. J. Lewis and J. de B. Lancaster (Hon. Secretary).

The business, which consisted of the confirmation of the resolutions, amending the Articles of Association of the Club, passed at a previous extraordinary general meeting, was purely formal. The meeting lasted a few minutes, the eight resolutions being carried without comment.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE

BOY BROUGHT FROM KWANGSI DISTRICT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an old Chinese woman and a young man were charged with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents in Kwangsi.

Inspector Kent stated that while detective constable 148 was on duty in plain clothes in Ladder Street, he noticed two women with a child, who appeared to be unwilling to go with them. The constable grew suspicious and questioned the two women, who were unable to give satisfactory replies. The constable took the women to the Police Station, and witness questioned the boy, who stated that his father was a gambler and had given him to the women to bring to the Colony. This story was persisted in, and witness, thinking it a peculiar one for a little boy to make, sent the two women and the boy to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The boy told a different story to Mr. Lindsell, of the Chinese Secretariat, as a result of which one of the women was discharged, and the second defendant, the young man, was arrested, as it was ascertained that he brought the boy, a relative of his, to the Colony. The second defendant stated that he intended taking the boy to Ki Iu Chow, while the woman stated that she brought the boy from Ting Lok district, Kwangsi, with the consent of the parents. The Inspector asked for a week's remand to enable him to get into communication with the parents.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a week.

"THE LIKES OF THEY."

One more plucky old ship gone down—
Ten men shot in an open boat—
Six more widows about the town—
One more little account to note:
And if she'd gone down to a decent crew
It's little there'd be to pay,
But, God, I'll do what a man can do
To punish the likes of they—

O never a Fritz shall sail
In a ship that sails with me.
Never a box or bale
That smells of Germany,
Never the likes of they
Shall soil the English shore
Till the seamen of England say,
"You've settled the seamen's score."

I used to think that the sailor man,
Whatever his alien breed might be,
Was somehow built on a healthy plan
And much of a piece with you and me.
But men who laugh while a good man drowns
Are made of a different clay,
And I'd sail with the scum of the world's worst towns,
But not with the likes of they—

No, never a Fritz shall sail
In a ship that sails with me,
Never a box or bale
That smells of Germany,
Never the likes of me
Shall touch the German shore
Till the men who have shamed the sea
Have settled the seamen's score.

Easy, may be, will the world forget
The dirtiest work that these have done,
The king may pardon, the priests may pet
The carrion thing they now call Hun,
But a man who's clung to a driftin' oar
And watched for a sail all day,
He won't forget when there ain't no war,
He's done with the likes of they—

So never a Fritz shall sail
In a ship that sails with me.
Never a box or bale
That smells of Germany,
Never can me and you
Forgive those sons of Cain
Till the dead have had their due
And the seas are clean again.

—A. P. H. in *Daily Express*.

JUST TO HAND

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES, SOFA AND HEARTHRUGS.

ALSO

AXMINSTER CARPETS

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

NEW DESIGNS. EFFECTIVE COLOURINGS.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AND CAN BE RELIED UPON

FOR THEIR WEARING QUALITIES.

AN INSPECTION OF THIS CONSIGNMENT IS INVITED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Reduce Lubricating Costs

LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

No. 205 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-floated to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

Sole Agents

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,

HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

—:o:—

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AUTUMN

MILLINERY

SMART MODELS.

BLACK VELVETS.

SEMI-TRIMMED

FELTS AND STRAWS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG

1378

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office from No. 7, Queen's Road Central to St. George's Building, 2nd Floor.

GOLDRING AND PHILIPS,
Solicitors, &c.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2457

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH. —Wideawake Importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with—
Box No. 2458,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2458

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER. Permanent position. Previous experience required. Apply, stating salary required and giving references, to—
Box No. 2453,
Care of "Daily Press" Office
[2453

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

"AT HOME."

MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "At Home," postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2450

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:
Report and account for 1917-19 8.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING of the NEW GROUND will take place TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. 2443

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2447

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

[58

GRACA & CO.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, SEEDS, VIEW POST-CARDS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE.
GARDEN FERTILIZER.
O. Box 620 845

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 128, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
1867

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 28th instant, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2451

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already "approved by this Meeting and for the "purpose of identification thereof "subscribed by the Chairman thereof, "be and the same are hereby "approved, and that such Articles "be and they are hereby adopted as the "Articles of the Company in "exclusion of and in substitution for "all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[2416

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matsheds hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918:—

"That the regulations contained in the "printed document submitted to the "meeting and for the purpose of "identification subscribed by the Chair-"man thereof be and the same are "hereby approved and that such "regulations be and they are hereby "adopted as the Articles of the Company "in substitution for and to the "exclusion of all the existing Articles "thereof."

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
[2446

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2459

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1918.

With Index, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

A Calendar of

CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

Illustrated by six Photogravures

and containing twelve Quotations

from the

"SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS"

with six verses

on river and lake

written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting,

Price $2.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Tel. 16.

[13

DEATH.

BANKER.—At No. 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, on September 26th, Winifred Ethel, beloved wife of George Banker. Funeral this evening. Cortege will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. [2461

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong 28th September, 1918.

THE ALLIES AND THE TEXTILE TRADE.

In view of the fact that the textile trade holds such pre-eminence in the world, it is natural that in all countries special consideration should be given, even at this stage, to the problem of how that trade can best be put upon its feet again the moment the belligerents have laid down their arms. It is not a simple problem seeing that the whole of the mechanical arts have been for the best part of four years employed in fashioning instruments of destruction. The Allies, however, are fortunate in being able to count upon one of their number who will be an overwhelming asset in the machine-shop when the time of reconstruction comes, and upon another who can exercise pressure through her extraordinary command of raw material. Great Britain has so large a share of the textile machinery trade of the world as to hold a practical monopoly, while America's grip on cotton makes her co-operation of the utmost value to her friends in Allied and neutral countries.

The supremacy of Great Britain as a maker of everything necessary to equip a textile mill has always been unquestioned, and will remain so after the war. Besides providing machinery to meet her own ever-growing spindleage and weaving requirements, Great Britain, at a modest estimate, supplies 75 to 80 per cent. of the wants of the world. Germany can boast one or two textile machine works, and looms and spindles and preparation machinery are made on a small scale in Switzerland and one or two other places; but, taken generally, the world looks to a ring of towns within a radius of 40 or 50 miles of Manchester for its cotton, woollen and other textile machinery. Just as no place on the Continent can approach Oldham and Rochdale and Accrington and Bolton and Bury for the one, so no firm outside England can come within measurable distance of Keighley for the other. This has been so ever since the days of Kay and Arkwright, Hargreaves and Crompton, and the world still owes the same deep debt of gratitude to England, the home of the spinning-jenny and power-loom.

Since the war broke out textile machine-making has been superseded by the making of munitions of war, and the British home and export trades in spindles and looms have been almost entirely suspended. Japan, it is true, has had some few of her wants supplied by America, but the bulk of textile machinery-making has of necessity been in abeyance since 1914. By adopting the manners of the freebooter, Germany is, perhaps, the only country which can show any substantial increase in her textile resources during the time the war has been in progress. She has enriched herself at the expense of the places she has over-run by insolently despoiling the country she had sworn to protect and by utilising her occupation of Northern France to transport bodily to her own territory the ready-made and privately-owned plants of factories in the French manufacturing area. As a result of these acts the feeling against the Kaiser and his marauding subjects is very strong indeed in the whole textile world, and it is certain that Germany will be made in the long run bitterly to regret her cupidity. "Whatever the peace terms and whatever the fiscal arrangements after the war, we shall not forget these wanton acts of spoilation," remarked one of the most powerful of textile machine-makers in the north of England, "and if after we get to work again we have one request for machinery from a German and another from the representative of any other country we shall, without doubt, know to whom we shall attend first. Very little machinery will, I maintain, find its way into Germany for a long time to come." This is a very plain hint to the textile communities of Allied and neutral countries, who, at the same time that they are assured on this important point, will find also that no other country will so quickly recover from its military absorption as England and be in a position to deal with demands abroad. The time taken to bring down materials to a reasonable level of cost will be utilised for converting or renewing the machinery and tools. Then England will start with full baskets of orders, and the difficulty will be to know whom to supply first. That there will be huge arrears to make up is patent from the fact that there has been no mill building during the war, and renewals and extensions both at Home and abroad have been impossible. After Britain's own needs and those of her Allies have been met, neutral orders will be considered, and those who have been enemies will naturally have to wait. There is undoubtedly a busy time in front of British machinery makers, for foreigners, who make their engineering establishments serve a variety of trades and purposes in addition to textile machine-making, cannot hope to compete with the highly-specialised system obtaining in the English machine-shops. Japan's experience has proved this, for, though during the last year or two she has gone to other countries for a few of her spindles and looms, she made known recently that in future she will have in her mills none but British machinery.

One case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Entries for the V.R.C. aquatic sports close this evening at 6 o'clock.

We understand that the Government has decided to calculate the value of the dollar on the basis of three shillings in the Estimates for 1919.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple, Hongkong, asks us to inform the generous subscribers to the Sikh Soldiers' Wounded Fund that the amount collected—$682.50, equivalent to Rs. 1,661/14/2—has been remitted to the Hon. Sirdar Bahadur Sunder Singh, Secretary of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar, who is also the Secretary of the Sikh Soldiers' Wounded Committee.

The preacher at the evening service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow will be the Right Rev. Bishop Banister, of Kwangsi, formerly Archdeacon of Hongwong.

The death occurred on Thursday at No. 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, of Mrs. Winifred Ethel Banker, wife of Mr. George Banker of Messrs. Banker & Co. Mrs. Banker was was only 23 years old had been ailing for about three months. The funeral takes place this evening at the Protestant Cemetery, Hongkong. The cortege will pass the Monument at 5 p.m.

The bad characters of the Colony have received close attention from the local police recently owing to their increased activities. The work being done by the Police is of a dangerous character and is being very highly spoken of. There is reason for the belief that, when the numerous criminals now under arrest are as severely punished as those who have been convicted recently at the Magistracy, there will be an appreciable decrease in crime.

Ten Chinese mistresses of junks were charged at the Marine Court, yesterday, with making fast their boats to the s.s. *Sui Yang* in the harbour whilst she was under way. Two of the defendants, who had previous convictions against them, were fined $50 each, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. The other defendants were fined $25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour. The coxswain of the steam-launch *Fat Hing*, who was also charged with neglecting to stop his launch when called upon to do so by the police, was fined on the two charges $75, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 2.

Already acknowledged	$600
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim	100
H. P. T.	20
Wong Siu Woon, Esq.	100
	$820

BIG FIRE IN THE COLONY.

THREE-STOREY HOUSE BURNT DOWN.

As a result of a big fire early yesterday morning No. 111, Wing Lok Street, a three-storied building used as a medicine shop, was completely gutted. The available details are meagre, and the police are still making inquiries from the tenants. It has been ascertained, however, that at about 4.45 a.m. a constable who was on duty in the neighbourhood noticed smoke issuing from the ground-floor of the building and immediately raised an alarm. The Fire Brigade arrived a few minutes later.

In the meantime the inmates, who had been rudely disturbed from their sleep, ran down helter-skelter into the street in their night attire. Apparently, there was no time for them to save any of their belongings.

Several hoses were put into operation from different angles. A strong wind made the work of the Brigade more difficult than usual. The fire spread rapidly to the first and second storeys, and when the firemen saw that it was futile to attempt to save the building they turned their attention to the protection of the adjacent property. In about three-quarters-of-an-hour, the premises were completely gutted.

How the fire originated is not known, and no proper estimate can be given of the damage done, though it is roughly computed at between $30,000 and $50,000. It is stated that the building was insured.

MAN STABBED IN THE STREET.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

As a result of receiving five stab wounds, a Chinese, 23 years of age, died at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

It appears that the deceased was walking along Third Street when a man accosted him and suddenly plunged a knife into his ribs. Four other wounds were inflicted, and the knife was left sticking in the deceased's body. Police whistles were blown, and the assailant was arrested. The injured man was bleeding profusely and collapsed in the road. He was taken to the Hospital and died there. The reason for the crime is not known.

It is stated that six men took part in the affray, but they have not yet been arrested.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

PEKING, September 27th.

The Funtien troops, who [illegible] to Peking, intend to assist Tuan [illegible] secure the Vice-Presidency.

LUNG'S TROOPS.

Lung Chai-kwong's recruits are disturbing the peace in Shantung. The Peking Government proposes to disperse them.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 27th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The Provincial Assembly held a meeting to discuss the question of the Civil Governorship. The members requested Li Yew-hon to remain in office. Li has recently returned to Shiu Hing from a brief visit to Hongkong. Martial-law is being enforced in Shiu Hing. All important places are strongly guarded and gunboats are patrolling the river.

THE AMOY CRISIS.

The authorities have received reports stating that the Peking Government has appointed Li Ting-sun as Tuchun of Fukien. The Consuls in Amoy have met to discuss the situation. The Fukien people have requested the Military Government to appoint Chan Kwing-ming, and to send troops to Amoy to maintain order.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has formally assumed office as one of the Administration Directors in the Military Government. Mr. Hsu Chien arrived in Canton to-day and presented his credentials, which gave him full power to act as Dr. Sun's delegate.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 p.m., Sept. 27th.

Typhoon in about 137deg. Long. E. and 11deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation at the twenty-second ordinary yearly meeting, to be held on October 5th, states:—

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1918.

The profit for the year, with the amount brought forward from last account (after writing off $29,384.24 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing for directors' fees) amount to $158,431.59, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of $2 per share, absorbing $120,000; to add $20,000 to cattle reserve; to transfer to fire and typhoon insurance fund $10,000; and to carry forward $8,431.59.

Capital.—During the year under review the uncalled balance of the Company's capital, viz., $20,000, was called up, as sanctioned at the meeting of shareholders held on 6th October, 1917.

Consequent upon the purchase of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., the Company's capital was increased by extraordinary resolution passed on 7th May, 1918, from $450,000 to $555,000 by the creation of 54,000 new shares of $7.50 each fully paid.

Directors.—Messrs. J. Scott Harston and W. S. Brown retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Dr. J. W. Noble retired in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., and Mr. L. Leefe have joined the Directorate.

THE ICE AND COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Ice and Cold Storage Department states:—

In accordance with the terms of agreement dated 28th March, 1918, between the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., the directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the Ice and Cold Storage Department for the period 9th May to 31st July, 1918.

The net profit for the period mentioned, after writing off $22,379.70 for depreciation, is $19,080.60, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Pay a dividend of $2 per share on each of the 6,500 Ice Company's shares as per above mentioned agreement, absorbing $13,000.00; and to carry forward $6,080.60.

THE WAR.

FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE:

GERMANS PREPARING TO DESERT ST. QUENTIN.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER BULGARIA

45,000 TURKS CAPTURED IN PALESTINE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE BEGUN.

PARIS, September 26th.

A *communiqué* states:—A Franco-American offensive in Champagne has begun.

ON A FORTY MILE FRONT.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter learns that the Franco-American offensive was on a forty mile front between the Rivers Sweppe and Meuse. The attacking forces progressed to a depth of some miles. The enemy voluntarily abandoned his forward positions; consequently there was little artillery and infantry resistance.

ENEMY RENEWS ATTACKS.

PARIS, September 26th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy renewed his attacks last evening in the regions of Allemant and Moulin-de-Laffaux. He succeeded in penetrating our lines at the latter point, but our energetic counter-attack re-established the situation.

Farther south we extended our gains east of Sancy and took prisoners.

At five o'clock this morning, we attacked in Champagne, in co-operation with the American Army, which is operating farther east.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT ENEMY REACTIONS.

PARIS, September 26th.

A *communiqué* states:—West of St. Quentin the enemy, yesterday afternoon, attempted to eject us from Epine de Dallon, but all his assaults were repulsed.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the day was marked by violent enemy reactions on Moisy Farm plateau and in the region north of Allemant, where there was desperate fighting all day. Despite repeated efforts, the enemy failed to recover our gains of the previous days, and lost heavily and left prisoners.

LUDENDORFF ADMITS DEFEAT OF SECOND ARMY.

LONDON, September 26th. 8.20 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday, stated:—A confidential order by General von Ludendorff, dated September 11th, admits the defeat of General von Marwitz's Second Army, which he attributes to the troops allowing themselves to be surprised by a mass attack by tanks and to inadequate artillery reserves. He gives elaborate detailed instructions regarding the measures to fight the tanks, declaring that it is absolutely inadmissible that tanks, after penetrating the advanced lines, should be able to push forward for miles, and he deplores the disappearance of the principle that troops must hold out to the last man.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 26th. 6.15 p.m.

A German official report states:—The French made small breaches in our positions between Francilly and the Somme.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE ST. QUENTIN.

PARIS, September 26th.

A Havas message says:—The British and French troops made an important advance, drawing the lines nearer to St. Quentin and overcoming stubborn resistance.

The Germans are preparing to desert Saint Quentin in a short time.

New attacks occurred on the "Siegfried" line, south of Cambrai.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH CAPTURE SELENCY.

LONDON, September 25th. 11.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was sharp local fighting this morning in the neighbourhood of Selency, which we captured, with several prisoners.

Our rifle and machine-gun fire broke up, with loss, three counter-attacks north-west of Fayet.

We beat off the enemy's attempted surprise attack east of Epehy. There were many German dead in front of our positions.

We repulsed raiders at night-time south-east of Inchy.

A strong enemy party entered a post in the neighbourhood of Mœuvres, but was ejected by our counter-attack.

BRITISH CAPTURE STRONGLY DEFENDED LOCALITIES.

LONDON, September 26th. 12.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully continued the local operations in the afternoon and night north-west of St. Quentin.

British troops made progress and captured certain strongly-defended localities in the neighbourhoods of Selency and Gricourt, and a number of prisoners.

Besides counter-attacks launched by the enemy north-west of Fayet, he also twice, but unsuccessfully, attacked us north of Gricourt.

British troops in a successful minor operation north-west of La Bassee advanced the line, capturing over 100 prisoners.

We repulsed a counter-attack in this locality at night-time, capturing several prisoners.

We improved our positions slightly north-west of Armentières and captured several prisoners in patrol encounters and raids between Armentières and Ypres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Two thousand photographs were taken yesterday.

Observers reported much damage amongst enemy battery positions as a result of our artillery fire.

We dropped twelve-a-half tons of bombs, two aerodromes and several railway junctions being heavily attacked.

There was much air-fighting. We destroyed 31 enemy aeroplanes and drove down 22. Ten British machines are missing. Eight enemy balloons were destroyed.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 26th. 6.15 p.m.

A German official report states:—The enemy temporarily obtained a footing on the height between Portruet and Gricourt, but our counter-attack recaptured it.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ENTER BULGARIA

LONDON, September 26th. 2.10 p.m.

A British Salonika official report states:—British troops entered Bulgaria opposite Kesturine (1 Kostendil) on September 25th.

SERBIANS ACHIEVE VERY IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 26th. 2.10 p.m.

Wednesday evening's Serbian *communiqué* states:—The Serbians, on September 24th, achieved a very important success on the left bank of the Vardar.

We reached Krivolak and the outskirts of Ishtip. In this region we captured a Colonel commanding a Bulgarian regiment, and considerable prisoners, four howitzers, three mountain-guns, and 100 horsed wagons with their teams.

Gradsko station, which was defended by Germans, has fallen into our hands, with enormous supplies, including mountain guns, mostly heavy.

BULGARIANS RETREATING NORTH OF PRILEP.

North of Prilep we are pursuing the enemy near Izvor, where he was completely routed and is in retreat.

We here captured a great number of wagons with material.

An enemy battery which attempted to come into action was attacked by our machine guns. The men were killed and the guns taken.

A complete machine gun section which was also captured, complained that they were abandoned intentionally by the Germans, who are continually compelling the Bulgarians to return to the fighting line.

At Troyali the enemy set the depots on fire. The flames spreads to the hospital where over 100 Bulgarian wounded perished.

It is confirmed that the Bulgarians continue to commit atrocities on our captured soldiers.

BULGARIAN ARMY IN A MOST DANGEROUS FIX.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter learns that the latest reliable news from the Balkans is that the Bulgarian army is in a most dangerous fix, and will probably be decisively defeated if the Allies reach the vital centre of communications at Uskub.

The strength of the Bulgarians is under 300 battalions.

The occupation by the Allies of Gradsko and Prilep has already resulted in the separation of a large proportion of the Bulgarian Army west of Prilep from the remainder of the enemy's forces in the Vardar Valley.

The only line of retreat open to the former is the long and round-about road from Prilep, *via* Kirchevo and Gostivar to Uskub. To extricate a large force by this one road would be a very difficult task, especially as they are being closely pursued by the Allied cavalry.

The remainder of the Bulgarians are also seriously endangered by the Allied advance towards Vesles, Ishtip and Strumnitza, the capture of which would sever all the direct lateral lines of communication. The Allies have partially attained this objective by the capture of Ishtip.

BRITISH MARCHING ON STRUMNITZA.

LONDON, September 26th.

A French eastern *communiqué* states:—The operations on September 24th and 25th were particularly successful. The formidable Belashitza Mountains have been captured.

The British Army crossed the Bulgarian frontier at Kosturino and are marching on Strumnitza.

The heights of Graditz and Pranina were reached by the French and Greeks.

The Serbians captured and advanced beyond Ishtip, and now approaching Vesles.

The enemy has been forced to evacuate the positions north-west of Monastir, as the Allies are threatening them towards the north and throwing them back on Albania.

Some of the prisoners taken by the enemy have been released. Numerous more guns and prisoners have been captured, also considerable booty.

At present over a total of 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns have been counted.

ADVANCE BY BRITISH AND GREEKS.

LONDON, September 26th.

A British official statement from Salonika says:—Our cavalry and infantry continue their advance into Bulgaria. The British and Greeks are advancing up the steep Belachista range. The Greeks are approaching the crest of the mountains north of Lake Doiran. Our troops in the centre reached Dzumaaobasi.

GREAT RESULTS FROM BALKAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 26th.

A Havas message says:—Great results will accrue from the break through in the Balkans.

The French have captured Prilep, the Bulgarian base in Macedonia, and have taken immense booty.

The First Bulgarian Army has been pressed towards Albania.

The British, on the right, advanced 10 miles on the road to Strumitza.

The Serbians continue their marvellous progress. They have crossed the Vardar, and taken 12,000 prisoners and 140 guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY OBLIGED TO CONTINUE RETREAT.

LONDON, September 26th. 1.20 a.m.

A French Eastern *communique* states:—Despite fresh reinforcements of German troops the enemy was obliged to continue the retreat towards the north.

Strong rearguards are still desperately resisting north-west of Monastir.

The Allies advanced beyond Prilep, and are progressing towards the Krushevo—Kichevo—Veles roads.

The Serbians, in the centre, carried the Popadija massif, east of Babuna, and gained ground west of the lower Cerna. They also enlarged the bridgehead north of the Vardar and captured the heights between the Vardar and the Krivalakavitza valley, where the enemy is hastily entrenching.

On the right wing, the British, French and Greeks have thrown strong advance guards across the Vardar at Gradetz and Hudoito, and have captured the Karabafi massif, north of Lake Doiran.

Our booty is increasing. Thirty guns were captured on September 27th, also railway material.

SERBIANS CAPTURE ISHTHIP.

LONDON, September 26th. 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Serbians have captured Ishthip.

AN IMPORTANT ROAD.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Agency states:—On the Salonika front the whole of the Monastir — Prilep — Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgarian armies, is in the hands of the Allies, whose cavalry are within ten miles of the second line Veles—Ishtip—Prilep.

The enemy is fighting desperately to retain possession of this road, also the sector west of Prilep. The Allies, however, are as near Uskub as the enemy, the occupation of which would be very important.

We hold the Vardar from Ghevgeli to Gradsko.

The Serbians continue to take prisoners, and have captured another 30 guns in addition to the total previously reported.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH CAVALRY OCCUPY AMMAN.

LONDON, September 26th. 6.25 p.m.

A Palestine *communiqué* states:—Our cavalry occupied Tiberias, Semakh and Essamra, on the shores of Lake Tiberias, despite a determined resistance.

East of the Jordan our cavalry occupied Amman, and are pursuing the Turks along the Hedjaz Railway.

Our casualties since September 18th are below one-tenth of the number of prisoners.

SHORES OF LAKE TIBERIAS IN ALLIED HANDS.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter learns that the south and western shores of Lake Tiberias are generally in our hands. The Turkish garrisons resisted stiffly, but were overcome.

Our cavalry occupied Amman and are now driving the enemy up the Hedjaz railway into the arms of the Arabs at Deraa.

A FAR-REACHING EFFECT.

PARIS, September 26th.

A Havas message says:—French military and political authorities anticipate that the Palestine victory will have a far reaching influence on the course of the war.

The heroes mentioned are General Allenby, the French Colonel Piepape, Colonel Lawrence who formed the cavalry of Bedouins, and Colonel Druses, who cut the railway at Deraa.

The British cavalry seized the famous city of Acre, of Crusade fame, and the fort of Haifa.

The number of prisoners exceeds 25,0000.

The picked German General Liman von Sanders has been completely defeated—a blow to the reputation of the German Staff.

EARLIER CABLES.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 26th. 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the total number of prisoners taken in Palestine is now 45,000.

BRITISH WELCOMED AT HAIFA.

LONDON, September 26th. 10.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—A few hundred Turks at Haifa resisted our advance until they were overcome, the enemy guns holding out till the ammunition was spent.

The population of Haifa, including the German colonists, enthusiastically welcomed the British.

Characteristic of the strained German-Turkish relations was an incident of a captured German Major who, in attempting to flee with the other Germans, was forced by the Turks to participate in the defence of Haifa.

The administration of the town was taken over without the slightest hitch.

MAGNIFICENT BOOTY IN GUNS.

LONDON, September 25th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the 265 guns which were captured in Palestine are believed to be the whole of the guns in the possession of the two Turkish Armies.

The Cavalry are quite close to Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway.

The Arabs captured Jerdun, three miles north of Maan, and the position of the Turkish force, which is now broken in two east of the Jordan and both positions cut off from Damascus, is critical. Probably a few of the Turkish fighting force will escape.

Aerial Activites.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBING IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Air Ministry announces:—Our squadrons yesterday attacked an aerodrome at Buhl. Good results were obtained, and bursts were observed on and near the hangars. All our machines returned.

A squadron attacked Kaiserslautern. Bursts were observed near the station and on munition factories. Large numbers of aircraft attacked our machines on the return journey, and fighting ensued. Two enemy machines were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON FRANKFURT.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Air Ministry announces:—Our aeroplanes on Wednesday attacked factories at Frankfurt, attaining good results. Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered and very heavy fighting ensued. We shot down five hostile machines out of control. Four of our machines have not returned.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIAN.

ALLIES PROGRESS ON THE DVINA.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter learns that General Poole, commanding the Allies, made considerable progress up the Dvina river on both sides of which he cleared a distance of fifty miles as far south as Berenitskaia.

The position of the Czechs on the Volga front remains serious.

Considerable Bolshevik forces, trained and mostly led by Germans, are operating northward of Ufa in the direction of Krasniufimsk which is held by the Czechs. The Bolsheviks in this region are constantly reinforcing the Germans. The new Bolshevik army is eventually to number 51 divisions, totalling half a million. The majority of these troops, however, are worthless.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT ALARM IN GERMANY

LONDON, September 26th.

The censorship in Germany is permitting the Press freely to discuss the gravity of the situation in Palestine and in Macedonia.

The newspapers express great alarm at the sensational turn of events.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* points out that the seriousness of the position in Palestine is enhanced by the Arabs in the Turkish rear making common cause with the British. It pays a tribute to General Allenby's, "admirable strategy."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* consoles its readers with the assurance that the "Siegfried" line ought to prevent any such break through on the West Front, but adds somewhat the significant qualification—"If the trenches are occupied and the batteries are manned by men convinced of the necessity of holding out."

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

LOSS OF FIVE SUBMARINES MONTHLY.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

According to the *Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung*, Captain von Mantey, in a speech at the Navy League meeting admitted the loss of five submarines monthly.

In the main committee of the Reichstag Count Hertling admitted the validity of the complaints regarding the unlawful restrictions of the right of association and meeting, and also regarding the abuses of the censorship. He promised the removal of such restrictions and abuses before the meeting of the Reichstag in November.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

The Kaiser in the course of a visit to the Kiel district exhorted the Naval men to maintain the fullest effectiveness in submarinism.

TYPICAL GERMAN METHODS.

PARIS, September 26th.

A Havas message says:—The Germans are making an attempt to split the Allies by a great effort to arouse jealousy between the United States and Great Britain. German airmen are dropping leaflets containing a reference to the complete triumph of the United States over British and Overseas shipping. They appeal to the British to make peace and suggest that as only the Americans have an interest in continuing the war they have therefore prepared elaborate propaganda for influencing *Entente* public opinion.

GERMAN TRUCULENCE.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

Admiral von Koester, at a meeting of the German Navy League, denounced the idea of a League of Nations. He declared that Germany must have colonies, with strong points *d'appui*, after the war, also free trade on the seas, under the protection of the German Fleet.

AMERICA'S SHIP-BUILDING RECORD.

WASHINGTON, September 26th.

The Shipping Board announces that 30 new ships aggregating 128,300 deadweight tons were completed and delivered or launched during the week which ended on September 20th.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR POPULAR REFORMS.

COPENHAGEN, September 26th.

Speaking in the Main Committee of the Reichstag Herr Scheidemann, while declaring that the German people would defend themselves to the last in the war theatre, voiced the demand for popular reforms, and denounced the Brest-Litovsk treaty as an obstacle to peace.

GERMAN COMPENSATION TO SPAIN.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

A fuller report of Admiral von Hintze's speech shows that compensation to Spain is only for ships sunk outside the barred zone.

BOYCOTTING GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

HAVRE, September 26th.

The French Seamens' Union has unanimously decided to boycott Germany after the war, similarly to the British Seamen's resolve.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

PARIS, September 26th.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has arrived in Paris. The event is hailed with satisfaction as Mr. Gompers is the President of the American Federation of Labour, the most powerful organisation in the world, and is uncompromisingly on the side of the Allies.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

"GOOD METHODS" OF THE REVOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

A telegram from Moscow states that the decree in reference to the "terror of the masses" has been rescinded. M. Lenin and the majority of the Central Committee have decided to return to the "good methods" of the Revolution.

EARLIER CABLES.

EX-WAR MINISTERS CONDEMNED.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

The *Rheinische Westfaelischer* correspondent at Moscow announces that the Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned to death the ex-War Ministers Aiolivanoff and Wierchovski. The sentences will not be executed at present.

(Continued on Page 6.)

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. Its a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four Pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

[2415

CORONA

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine

A FEW FACTS:—

Has 84 letters and figures
Pica or Elite type
Has two-colour ribbon
Weighs only 8 pounds
Folds into carrying case
Complete in every way
Price $80 nett cash
including carrying case
Book of instructions supplied

HERE IT IS FOLDED AND READY TO CARRY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Department,

4, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone 27.

Born 1820— *Still going strong.*

Head and Shoulders above the Ordinary is

JOHNNIE WALKER

The distinctive palate-persuading flavour of "Johnnie Walker" is due to its high quality, absolute purity and perfect maturity.
To safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed the same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 year old.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, SCOTLAND.

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The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

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THE WAR.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH STRATEGIC SKILL.

AMSTERDAM, September 26th.

The *Entente* success in Macedonia and in Palestine has greatly alarmed the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the enemy's strategic skill.

The journal says the *Entente*, especially the British, show themselves again as masters of Colonial warfare. It also admits that the point of the break-through in Macedonia was very cleverly chosen.

The paper urges the Central Powers to tackle the problem of defence, as "the enemy has caused us serious military damage."

SHIPYARD WORKERS' STRIKE

LONDON, September 26th.

A statement from a reliable source regarding a strike of Clyde shipwrights and other shipyard trades, which has spread to Barrow and the East Coast of Scotland, points out that the action of the men, who demand a minimum wage of £5 weekly, is disavowed by their Executives.

Moreover, it is a repudiation of the undertaking by the Shipyards' Trades' Unions that there be no stoppages of work contained in the scheme to secure the utmost production framed by them and their employers last April.

As ship production is a most vital national necessity, the Government must act promptly. The law provides three methods—enlistment in the Army of strikers of military age, prosecution of the ringleaders under the Defence of the Realm Act, and fining the strikers by the Munitions Tribunal. The decision of the Government will probably be announced very shortly.

EXCHANGE OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, September 25th.

M. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik Agent in Great Britain, accompanied by 54 compatriots, is leaving London to-day for a neutral port *en route* to Russia.

It is stated that Great Britain's Representatives in Russia are *en route* to England.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

COUNT HERTLING'S REITERATIONS.

LONDON, September 26th.

The following is the concluding portion of Count Hertling's speech in the Reichstag:—

LONDON, September 25th.

Count Hertling reiterated his entire sympathy with the idea of a League of Nations, provided that the equal rights of all members of the League are guaranteed. He also reiterated that the idea of the restriction of armaments was thoroughly capable of discussion, and he concluded by recapitulating his previous views regarding the freedom of the seas.

Admiral Brueninghaus, speaking on behalf of the Admiralty, declared that more *U*-boats were now in operation than at any period since the war.

SPEECH OF A FALLING MINISTER.

The newspapers describe Count Hertling's speech as the speech of a falling Minister, of a dying system mumbling old fallacies and arguments because he knows his position is insecure. He said nothing to remove the Allies' objection to the whole German programme, namely, that Germany cannot be trusted.

UNFAVOURABLE GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 25th.

The German newspapers comment unfavourably upon Count Hertling's speech.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* admits that the speech was received in icy silence, and that some passages were hissed.

The *Tageblatt* says that one finds no reference in the speech to all the burning questions of vital interest to the life of the nation. "Count Hertling fails to understand our present needs."

ENEMY WITHDRAWALS EXPLAINED.

Continuing his speech in the Reichstag, Von Wrisberg said the German withdrawals in Flanders were made in order to prevent enveloping by the British attack.

Dealing with the St. Mihiel salient, von Wrisberg said, "The American armies should not terrify us. We shall also settle with them."

He admitted the Allied successes in the Balkans and Palestine, and he claimed that the German army is now adequately armed against the tanks.

Summing up the general military situation, von Wrisberg said, "Despite our material losses, we are well protected."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 26th.

The silver market is steady.

THE ROADMAKERS.

A STORY OF THE GARRISON OF KUT.

[BY A PRISONER IN TURKEY.]

(Over half the garrison of Kut, including at least two-thirds of the British rank and file, have died in captivity.)

The Jews they toiled for Pharaoh,
And groaned beneath his rod,
For Pharaoh's hand was heavy,
Till the people called on God.
And God showed signs and wonders
To set his chosen free:—
And broke the rod of Pharaoh,
And smote the land of Pharaoh,
And slew with Plagues his first-born:
His armies in the sea.

You were five to one, but fled from us on many a stricken field.
We fought you all the sweltering seasons through;
And when you hemmed us in at last and we were forced to yield,
We struck our flag to Hunger, not to you.
You lied to us with courteous speech, and we believed you then,
To learn, too soon, your honour's little worth:
To-day but few are left alive to tell the tale to men,
But our blood cries out against you from the earth.

Famished and spent, across the waste, beastlike you drove us on
And clubbed to death the stragglers by the way:
Our sick men in the lazar-huts you left to die alone,
And you robbed the very dying as they lay.
Naked and starved, we built your roads and tunnelled though your hills.
And you flogged us when we fainted at our work:
Fevered, beneath the sun we toiled, wracked by the winter chills,
Till death released us, kindlier than the Turk.

The wastes through which you herded us, the barren ways we came,
Where the weak fell out to die beside the track—
The remnants of your armies shall be hunted through the same
With the sword of our avengers at their back.
And the tunnels that we drove for you, the road that we have made,
Shall be highways for the armies of your foe.
We shall mock you from our graves, that in what we did as slaves
We helped, we too, to work your overthrow.

Heartbroken and forsaken
Our Calvary we trod,
Yet with our faith unshaken
We turned from you to God:
And God has greatly taught us
To count our losses gain,
Since we who fought for England—
Here, too, took thought for England,
In bondage wrought for England—
And have not died in vain.

—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE KAISER AS THE PRAYING MANTIS.

LORD BUXTON'S COMPARISON.

Lord Buxton, the Governor-General, in a stirring speech which he delivered at Pietermaritzburg, laid emphasis on the following points in connection with the present situation in the Union: "It is our duty," he said, "to keep our heads and to support law and order. It is not by flag-flapping and shouting that we can best show the advantages of belonging to the British Empire, but by proving to the two white races under British rule, sincerely and in a practical way, that the British Constitution is founded on friendship, trust, and toleration, and the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Lord Buxton made a striking comparison of the Kaiser to a fly-catching insect, the praying mantis, a carnivorous hypocrite which, when holding out its arms as if in prayer, is really on the lookout for its victim, and is in that way in the best position to pounce on and devour its prey. So the Kaiser, while he pretends to pray and to be invoking the aid of the Almighty, is all the time looking round to see what other hellish frightfulness he can commit. The Kaiser, like the mantis, prays with an "e" and not with an "a."

LUXURY-TAX SCHEME.

DINNERS, WINES, HATS, AND CLOTHES IN THE LIST.

The Luxury-tax Committee has now completed the schedules for the new tax. The tax has been fixed at twopence in the shilling, reports the Lobby correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

Among the luxuries which will be taxed will be:—

Dinners over 5s. (4s. in clubs).
Expensive wines (separately from meals).
Men's suits, over 8 guineas.
Clothing of all kinds, over certain prices.
Boots over 30s.
Women's hats over £1.
Men's hats over 17s. 7d.
Jewellery.
Perfumery.
Motor-cars.
Expensive cigars and cigarettes.
Certain books over 30s.

The schedules are voluminous and complicated, covering a mass of articles which are intrinsically luxuries, and a larger mass which are declared to become luxuries when they exceed a certain figure which the committee had in each instance to determine.

The question arose whether the Luxury-tax should be paid at the time of purchase, delivery, or payment. The decision is that it must be at the time of purchase.

Intense Itching Scalp Trouble

Over Sixteen Months. In a Rash. 1 Box Cuticura Ointment and 3 Tablets Cuticura Soap Healed.

"For over sixteen months I was troubled with a scalp complaint in the form of a rash. It was of a dry nature with intense itching and loss of sleep, causing me sleepless nights and worry. After using many remedies I tried Cuticura. The itching ceased and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and three tablets of Soap I was healed." (Signed) S. Davies, 5, Albert St., Aberdare, S. Wales, June 10, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment tend to prevent skin troubles if used for everyday toilet purposes.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: **F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.** Sold everywhere.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THOSE WITH

WEAK, FALLING, DULL LIFELESS HAIR.

7-Day "Harlene Hair-Drill" Home Outfits FREE TO ALL.

Nothing alive in Nature stands still. You go forward or backward. Thus your hair is either healthy or unhealthy—and millions to-day recognise that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair.

The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise men and women are those who every day take stock of their hair and watch its every variation.

The question is how to restore hair health so that the most glorious of nature's assets may take an once more the radiant lustre, its thick, luxuriant growth, with every delicate tint glistening forth.

Fortunately arrangements have been made to enable absolutely free of charge, to every man or woman who is troubled with dull, lifeless, impoverished hair a complete Seven Days' Four-Fold Hair-Beautifying Outfit. There is no cost or obligation entailed.

1,000,000 HAIR-HEALTH GIFTS FREE.

The arrangements for this gigantic hair health campaign have been prepared by Edwards' Harlene, Ltd.

FREE!

Every reader who desires beautiful and richly-growing hair should send the coupon below for the Splendid Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit.

and everyone who writes to the address below will receive gratis—

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fats.

2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."

3. A bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be dry.

4. A copy of the new edition of "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions for Use.

The value of this great gift has been amply testified to by those most famous for their hair beauty. Beautiful actresses and the Queens of the Cinema world all gladly endorse the fact that the "Harlene Hair-Drill" way is the safest, surest way to hair health, abundance and beauty.

Why not try this great yet simple scientific "Harlene" hair-growing experiment at once? Write for the Free Outfit to-day. Simply fill in the Coupon below and enclose 4 Annas in stamps to cover postage.

Further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders can be obtained as required from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Or by post on receipt of price direct from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20-25 Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1, Eng., to whom remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order, and should include postage.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM

To EDWARDS' Harlene, Ltd.,
22, 23, 24 & 25 Lamb's Conduit St.,
London, W.C. 1, England.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4 Annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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BROTHERHOOD OF FREEDOM.

Mr. Melville Stone, the veteran manager of the Associated Press of America, was recently the guest at dinner at the Ritz Hotel of the Press of Great Britain. Lord Burnham presided over a representative gathering of journalists and newspaper proprietors.

After the toast of "The King and President" had been honoured,

Sir R. Borden, in proposing the toast of "The American Army and Navy," spoke of the close co-operation which existed between the American and British Navies. Perhaps nothing could be more formidable to an autocracy like Germany than the spirit of a people slow to anger, but when aroused determined to fight to the end. That was the spirit of the United States at the present day. (Cheers.) As he ventured to say not long ago, if the United States had been animated by the same purpose of unity and action in the last week of July, 1914, as to-day, there would have been no war; and if we could read that lesson aright, what lesson could we not read from a like purpose of unity in the future?

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"A League of Nations, if you like. Who can say a word against it? No thinking man, except as to its practicability. But if there is to be a large League of Nations, may it not be possible that these two great Commonwealths can in the future exercise upon the nations of the world such an influence as can prevent wars like this?" (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert instanced in this respect the Standing Tribunal which had now been working for twelve years between Canada and the United States, and declared that the results of that tribunal were an example of what could be secured by methods of adjudication which it was possible to provide between civilised nations. (Cheers.)

Sir George Riddell, in supporting the toast, recalled an interview with the late Earl Kitchener, who said he looked forward to the entry of the United States into this war as the most tremendous event that could take place. He inquired of Lord Kitchener why he held that opinion, and the reply was, "Because the Americans are so intelligent."

Mr. Skinner (Consul-General) responded.

LORD BURNHAM'S SPEECH.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said: During this war we have had many visitors by sea and sky. Not all of them have been welcome, but of our welcome guests none have been more welcome than the band of our brothers from America, and among them none more so than our distinguished guest of to-night. He is one of us and one of the shining lights of the newspaper world, and that is no small world. Mr. Melville Stone has for a generation been a giant newsman, to use the old name, a mighty organiser of news, and a wonder-working collector of news. He knows, as few of us have known, not only the price of news but the value of news. (Hear, hear.) In a famous lawsuit which established a new principle, or rather extended the old principle of the common law of both our countries to new needs, he defined the rights of property in news, not the happening but its presentation to the public. That was a great service to the world in general. It has been said that America is more ruled by public opinion than any other country. Whether we rival her in that respect or not public opinion depends in all countries under popular government vastly more upon the compelling force of news than upon the conscious advocacy of argument, and the man who first spread through a continent a full and accurate service of news of the world's work without fear or favour, without fiction or fabrication, without colour or coarseness, deserves a high place among the makers of his age. That is what Mr. Stone has done for America, that is why he is a prophet who has honour in his own land and honour in this land, which is ruled by the same standard of civic worth and cherishes, for all our pride of peculiarity, the same ideas of moral probity. (Cheers.) Mr. Stone, as anybody can tell who has read any one of his many addresses—for he is not like the journalist who when he was called upon to speak said he couldn't speak without a pen—is a thorough idealist. Ruskin, who declared he was "the last person in the world to promote any manner of journalism" and said in a letter that "if you put out the true news of good you may get on and be of use," would have recognised in Mr. Stone a fellow-idealist. But he is a practical man of business, too, as all America knows, and one anecdote told of him ought to be put up as a text in every sub-editor's room. He told one of his young men of the Associated Press "to hold the story down to 1,000 words." "But it can't be told in 1,000 words," said the youth. "This is about the biggest thing that ever——." "My son," said our guest, "don't you remember that the official account of the creation of the universe is told in 600 words?" "Well, that may be," said the youth, doubtless one of the infallibles, "but it must have cut a lot of the details." (Laughter.) This tale tells the story of Mr. Stone's Press career in its homely wit and wisdom, founded upon biblical research and practical Christianity. (Laughter.)

By reason of his position as a real autocrat of the breakfast table, and of the tea table too—for he is himself the greatest news agency of America, and if Sir Roderick Jones were not present I might say of the world—Mr. Stone has been tied down to a rigid impartiality, more than judicial and almost Olympian in its character, as between parties and personalities playing their part on the world's stage; but there is no impartiality or indecision in his view of what the issues are in this world-shaking and world-making war. In his interview with the Emperor William he tells us that the Kaiser expressed his pleasure that the people of the United States would be able to see Germany through American eyes. Well, they do see Germany and her rulers through American eyes now, and American tongues of as brave an army as ever "buckled on their armour" and "with venomed vengeance rode upon their swords" have given him their answer in the battle-cry of "Lusitania." (Cheers.) Nobody can pretend that in the last century the teachers of the children, or the teachers of their parents in England and America taught us to value and assess each other as we ought to have done, and as we do to-day. For all that he has done to promote good relations between Great Britain and America, by telling the plain unvarnished truth, and, above all, by what he has done to spread the truth about our part and lot in this war. Mr. Stone has our sincere gratitude. (Hear, hear.) We thank our God that Great Britain and America are now not only fast friends, but faster Allies. This war has brought untold evils upon the world, but if it welds together for all time the English-speaking nations of the world, the blood of our sons will not have been shed in vain. (Cheers.) I may be pardoned if I quote the language of the President in a message addressed to me on Independence Day:—"The part played by the Press of these countries in conciliating and perfecting the efforts of the liberty-loving peoples to assure the perpetuity of their hard-won rights cannot be over-estimated." To a great American and a great Pressman I ask you to express what we think and feel about the American nation and the American Press, which he well represents, in type which, if it is not Old English, is of the old style, that is the common fount of our two united Commonwealths. (Cheers.)

COMPANIONS IN ARMS AND PEACE.

Mr. Melville Stone, in reply to the toast of his health, said he felt very much at home, for every drop of blood in his veins was either English, Scotch, or Irish. Though he had no mandate to speak for the people of the United States, he could tell them something of the purpose of her people. We were slow about coming into the war. Our national mind was not the mind of one man (like that of Germany), but the mind of many millions of men. (Cheers.) After referring to the difficulty which the Associated Press of America had had in obtaining permission to place a correspondent with the British forces in France, Mr. Stone went on to say that there had been much clamour over the lack of preparedness of the United States, but it was perfectly certain that preparedness of the public mind and purpose far outweighed in importance preparedness in guns or ammunitions. Nations that were not belligerent in their tendencies always made blunders when they went to war, but the one thing America did not blunder about was that they did not plunge into war before their national mind was made up. Of course, German savagery was most helpful in developing the American popular will, and, detestable as it was, it was not an unmixed evil. Americans were deeply grateful to Britain and France for the splendid part they had played in the war, and America's entry into the conflict had given a sense of self-respect to her people which was most stimulating.

"To use the phrase of an American forefather in the day of our revolution," Mr. Stone went on, "we know we must hang together, or we shall hang separately. Companions in arms, we hope to be companions in peace, and that for many, many years." (Cheers.) We are awake in the States. We have learned that the citizenry of a country can do some things better than the professional soldier, even in time of war. Steam is up, and we are moving rapidly. The whole nation is enlisted, and you need fear no abatement of our activity. (Cheers.) He spoke of the successful efforts of Mr. Hoover to avert the calamity of a world-famine, and also of America's great efforts in the sphere of aviation. In conclusion, he spoke of the influence exercised by the newspaper editor, remarking that the Associated Press despatches were read by practically every citizen of the Republic, and were transmitted to all the leading journals of Canada and Central and South America. Its sole desire was to serve. It fully appreciated the equal importance of news suppression and news publication, as well as the propriety of a rigid but intelligent military censorship. It had no wish to substitute its judgment for that of those responsible for the conduct of the war. It might be amused at the stupidity of some censors, but it would content itself with publicity, embalming them after the war was won. In all time there had never been an hour when opportunity and obligation had so knocked at the door of the newspaper craft as now. It was their privilege so to order their lives as to be of great help. He was not sure that the editorial office was not the most important in the national life of a self-governing country like America and Great Britain. The services of the clergyman, the physician, and the lawyer were most praiseworthy, yet none had the far-reaching influence of the editor who spoke to thousands daily. His responsibility was commensurate with his influence, and he was sure all present recognised that as keenly as he did. (Cheers.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A DEMOBILIZATION SCHEME.

The following telegram has been sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, and New Zealand, and the Governor of Newfoundland:

The fourteenth meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held on July 22nd. The Conference first discussed at the instance of the Government of Canada various problems respecting demobilization, particularly connected with transportation. Ultimately, on the suggestion of the War Office representatives, a resolution was passed agreeing that an Advisory and Executive Committee, to be known as the Military Demobilization Committee of the British Empire, should be set up forthwith. This committee will consist of representatives of the military authorities, Dominions and Colonies, and representatives of the War Office, India Office, and Ministry of Shipping of the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of the Secretary for War or a deputy appointed by him. The committee will consider all military questions of demobilization affecting the various Governments concerned; will arrange for the fullest interchange of information regarding plans for demobilization; and will submit questions of principle arising from time to time to the Governments concerned. The committee will sit prior to general demobilization; at such times as the chairman may consider necessary, and during demobilization as frequently as may be necessary to secure complete co-ordination of the demobilization procedure of the Governments concerned.

PETROLEUM.

The Conference next dealt with the question of petroleum, and considered a memorandum prepared by Lord Harcourt setting out the importance of the development of adequate supplies of petroleum in the British Empire. The Conference passed a resolution recommending the suggestions contained in Lord Harcourt's memorandum to the serious consideration of the Governments concerned in view of the great and growing importance of petroleum and its products for naval, military, and industrial purposes.

NATURALIZATION.

The remainder of the discussions at this sitting concerned naturalization, and at the instance of the Prime Minister of New Zealand the Conference passed a resolution stating the opinion of the majority of the members that legislation should be passed throughout the Empire restricting for a period after the war, so far as the circumstances in each country render possible, the naturalization of citizens of the present enemy countries and also the acquisition by them of any form of political rights or land or mining privileges. The representatives of Canada abstained from voting, and the South African representative recorded dissent. Before leaving the subject of naturalization the Conference passed a further resolution recommending that a special conference of representatives of all parts of the Empire should be held at the earliest practicable date to examine and report on any question connected with nationality or naturalization which any Government represented at the special conference may desire to be raised, and upon any suggestions which be made for the amendment of the existing law.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

The fifteenth meeting of the conference was held on July 24th. The first subject discussed was reciprocity treatment between India and the Dominions. This discussion followed on the resolution passed by the conference last year accepting the principle of reciprocity, and a further resolution was passed that effect should now be given to last year's resolution, in pursuance of which the conference agreed as follows:—

(1.)—It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities.

(2.)—British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows.

(a)—The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b)—Such right to visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c)—Such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

(3.)—Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition.

(a)—That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and

(b)—That each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

(4.)—The conference recommends that other questions covered by the memoranda presented this year and last year to the conference by the representatives of India in so far as they are not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs of this resolution to the various Governments concerned with a view to their early consideration.

The remainder of the subjects dealt with at this meeting were confidential, except that a discussion on an Imperial Court of Appeal was continued and again adjourned.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

The sixteenth meeting was held on July 26th, when the discussion of an Imperial Court of Appeal was completed, and a resolution passed stating that the Conference is of opinion:—

(1.)—That the question of replacing the present dual system of appeal by the constitution of one Imperial Court of Appeal demands the prompt consideration of his Majesty's Government.

(2)—That the Lord Chancellor should be invited to prepare and circulate to the Governments of the Dominions and India as soon as possible a memorandum of such proposals as in the opinion of his Majesty's Government are practical for the purpose, with a view to a decision at the next Imperial Conference.

(3.)—That each such Government as soon as possible thereafter shall communicate to the Government of the United Kingdom its views with regard to such proposals.

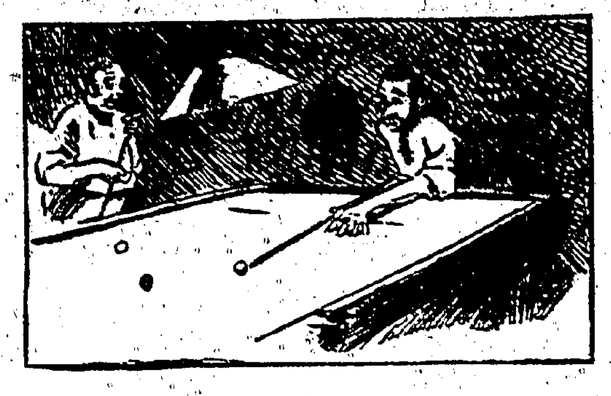
RAW MATERIALS.

The Conference next considered the report of the special committee appointed at an earlier meeting to consider the questions arising regarding the control of raw materials after the war. The Conference approved this report, and passed a resolution requesting his Majesty's Government to communicate it forthwith to the Governments of the Dominions and India, and to ascertain their views as to the appropriate action to be taken. The Conference further agreed that steps should now be taken to ascertain the needs and resources of the Allies in respect of the raw materials specified in the report.

SHIPPING COMMUNICATIONS.

The Conference next considered again questions of shipping communications in the light of the report of the committee appointed to consider this question. The Conference agreed that shipping on the principal routes, especially between the Empire and the Oversea Dominions, including India, should be brought under review by an Inter-Imperial Board, on which the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Dependencies should be represented. The Conference recommended that for this purpose an Imperial Investigation Board should be appointed representing the various parts of the Empire, with power to inquire and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities, and matters connected with the development and improvement of sea communications between the different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and type of ships and the capacities of harbours; the Board to include, in addition to representatives of the Governments concerned, persons with expert knowledge of the problems involved, including representatives of the shipping and trading interests.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.



McWhirter.—Ye'll never screw that, man.
McPherson.—Maybe no', but I'll screw that five dollar War Bond ticket oot o' ye by the time the game's finished.
McWhirter.—Of coorse; but I'd remind ye that if the loser pays the ticket he has a half-share if it wins a prize.
McPherson (after miscuing badly).—Oh, aye, of coorse, of coorse. Man it would be great if we won the twenty-five thousand.
McWhirter (with feeling)—Aye, man.

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HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" ...	Tues., 1st Oct. 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" .	Tues., 1st Oct. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ...	Fri., 4th Oct. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ...	Fri., 11th Oct. 3 p.m.

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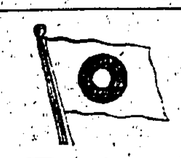

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Cheungkee, Chingwan	Shanghai
Ono Kyobie Co	Yokohama
Tungchongyuen ...	Shanghai
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ADDRESS	FROM
Smith, Arthur, Hongkong Hotel...	Colombo
Thomas, A.C.	Sourabaya retransmitted from Singapore
S M Ids...	Bangkok
Kraayeveld, passenger s.s. *Mchiyei Maru*	Batavia
Reyes Apolonio.	Manila

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 18th Sunday after Trinity, 29th September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, Turton; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 193 and 423 (235). God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 139, verses 1, 6, 11, 13 and 22 G. P. in unison; Hymn 423, verses 1, 3 and 5 in unison. Litany (12 Noon). Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, Rimbault and Stainer; Magnificat, Beethoven (27th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Wickes (10th morning); Hymns, 424 (337), 250 and 23. *N.B.*—Psalm 142, verses 1, 6 and 8 in unison; Psalm, 143, verses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12 in unison; Hymn 424, verses 1 and 6 in unison; Hymn 550, verses 1 and 5 in unison; Hymn 23, verses 1 and 6 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 29th September, 1918. 18th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after Evening Service. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, 139 Turton, 140 Barnby; Te Deum, Hayes, Russell and Stainer; Benedictus, Goodenough, 22nd evening; Hymns 236, 53, 107 and 558. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 142, Rimbault, 143 Turle; Magnificat, Beethoven, 27th morning; Nunc Dimittis, Purcell, 1st evening, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 105, 60 (Tune 222 A and M), 404 and 419.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 29th September. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 2, 551, 12, 286 and 236. Preacher, Rev. S. Whilding (B.G.A.). Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 373, 241, 237, 191 and 519. Preacher, Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sign Sure of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

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Of all Highclass Chemists and Stores.
Manufactured by
M. BEETHAM & SON,
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WEATHER REPORT.

September 27th, at 12.05.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Changes of pressure are slight at all stations reporting; a relatively low area covers the China Sea. An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity is probably central over Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.14 inches, against an average of 74.77 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel ...	Variable winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hadodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.00	67	89	SE	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.99	64	100	SSE	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.98	68	91	SE	2	b
Sharp Peak	"	29.93	77	86	E	1	o
Amoy	"	29.94	76	86	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.88	72	92	—	0	o
Taichu	"	29.99	72	—	E	0	b
Tainan	"	29.98	72	—	E	1	b
Koshun	"	29.94	70	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	"	29.96	73	—	—	0	b
Canton	6 a.	29.93	75	90	ENE	1	b
Hongkong	"	29.90	77	87	E	2	o
Gap Rock	"	29.85	—	—	ESE	5	o
Macao	"	29.87	77	88	NE	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.86	73	98	ENE	4	r
Tourane	"	29.86	75		NW	3	r
Cape St. James	"	29.86	77	—	WSW	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.89	75	89	—	1	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.87	75	93	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.85	77	89	NNE	2	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.78	—	—	E	2	r
Lapuan	6 a.	29.84	78	91	SW	2	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in. inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 27th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.90	29.90
Temperture	79	77	80
Humidity	76	87	80
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	3	4
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th.. 80
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th...77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 28th September to 4th October, 1918.

Days of Week or	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	28	m 2 24	6 7	m 10 45	2 3
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Sun.	29	m 4 2	6 6	m 11 56	2 2
		7 44 a	5 0	10 43 a	4 8
Mon.	30	m 5 30	6 6		
	Oct.	7 51 a	5 2	0 42 a	2 2
Tues.	1	m 6 36	6 7	m 0 12	4 4
		8 6 a	5 5	1 18 a	2 2
Wed.	2	m 7 29	6 7	m 1 4	2 3
		8 23 a	5 —	1 50 a	2 3
Thurs.	3	m 8 17	6 6	m 1 49	2 4
		8 41 a	6 1	2 21 a	2 4
Fri.	4	m 9 1	6 5	m 2 30	2 9
		8 59 a	6 4	2 51 a	2 6

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS
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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 28th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Oct. 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"WENCHOW"	On 4th Oct. D'light.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	‡ SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 tons	WED. 9th Oct. 11 A.M.
	‡ KAGA MARU ... 12,300	WED. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† AKI MARU 12,300	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU ... 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ HWAH WU 6,508	MON. 30th Sept.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS., 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 25th Nov.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
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"MANILA MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 17th Oct. at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

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"KAIJO MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 29th Sept. at 10 A.M.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 10th Oct. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS Please Apply to—

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For	Per	Date	
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and *Europe via Suez		Saturday, 28th,	9.00 A.M.
Saigon		Saturday, 28th,	1.00 P.M.
Saigon		Saturday, 28th,	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 28th,	2.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia		Saturday, 28th,	3.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok		Saturday, 28th,	4.00 P.M.
Haiphong		Saturday, 28th,	5.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung ...		Sunday,	29th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Monday,	30th, 11.00 A.M.
		—: OCTOBER :—	
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia		Tuesday	1st, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Wednesday, 2nd,	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...		Wednesday, 2nd,	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 3rd,	2.00 P.M.
Tientsin		Monday, 7th	2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin ... ... Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holiday.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 0.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	8.00 P.M.	.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
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" " Victoria	1.00
" " Kowloon	0.75
" " Peak	0.75
" " New Territory	0.75
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ON SALE.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 27th

LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/7⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/7⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/8⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/8⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/8⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/8⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	484½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	501½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	87½
Credits at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	159½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	175
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	157
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	184½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	113% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 % p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	42
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fins, per tael	$43.00
BAR SILVER per oz	49⅛d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 "	$0.00	"
Canton ...20 "	$1.10	Discount
Canton ...10 "	$0.00	"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—
11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.

Saturday, 5th Oct.:—
Noon—Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 8th Oct.:—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 19th Oct.:—
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., General Meeting.

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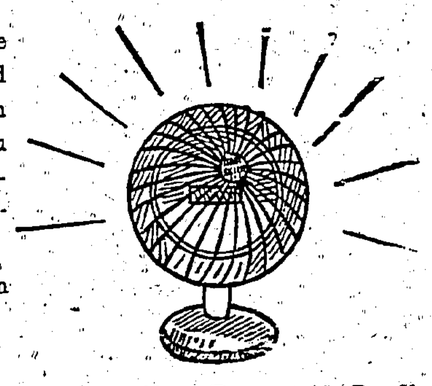

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PAID UP " " " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

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BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Saigon, Tientsin, Haiphong, Hongkong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong 28th September, 1918. [167

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... ... " 23,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
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FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
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OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Taingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

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SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shanhsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsiniep, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON, KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kueihu'a, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. 1168

BANKS

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Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
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" 6 " 3½ " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager
Hongkong, 23th August, 1918. 9

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HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	"	1,125,000
Paid-up	"	562,500
Reserve Fund	"	650,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [877

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.